THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1884.

Amusemouts To-day Academy of Music-Concert. F.P. M.
American Institute—Roller Skating and Ricycle Rinh
Bijou Opera House—Orpheus and Kurydon. S.P. M.
Cashoo—The Herry War. S.P. M.
Camedy Theatre—Peck's Bad Roy. S.P. M.
Baty's Theatre—Red Letter Nights. 5:15 P. M. Master & Statt's Mati-Juzzling, &c. 47. Moster & Mast's Mat!—Jugging, &c. S.F. M.
Madican Square Garden—Circu. 1 and S.F. M.
Madican Square Theatre—Alpine Rose. cas F.
Madican Square Theatre.—Sinstrels. S.F. M.
Nihie's Garden—Storm Baten. S.F. M.
Phospie's Theatre—Lights o' London. S.F. M.
Star Theatre—Viginias. S.F. M.
Star Theatre—Viginias. S.F. M.
Theatre Camique—Cordella's Aspirations. S.F. M.
Theatre Camique—Cordella's Aspirations. S.F. M.
Tony Paster's Theatre—Variety. S'F. M.
Union Square Theatre—Lady Clare. S.F. M.
Wallack's Theatre—Lady Clare. S.F. M.
MA Av. Theatre—La Voyage et Salse. S.F. M. Wallack's Theatre-Lady Clara. 34 Av. Theatre-Le Voyage en Sul-8th Av. Theatre-Princess Ids. 1 P. M. \$4th .t. Theatre-Hobbies, s.P. M.

Advertising Rates.

Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line. . Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) : Notices, before marriages and deaths, per cial Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line. 0 50 Bunking and Financial (after money article)...... 0 7: Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 8d page, per line... 1 5: Beading Notices, with "Adv.," 1st or 2d page, per line 2 5: In Sunday edition same rates as above.

Wazzary, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to 82.

The New Republican Leader.

The result of the election for Chairman of

the Republican County Committee on Tuesday evening makes Mr. JOHN J. O'BRIEN the leader of the Republican party in the city of New York. A great many men who vote the Repub-

lican ticket do not know much about Mr.

O'BRIEN. We will give them a little infor He is a bright, energetic, handsome fellow. with popular manners and of pleasing address, who is engaged in politics as a business to be pursued for the sake of the substantial rewards it offers to the members of his own party. For political principle as compared with party success he cares nothing. He is a pure product of what are known

How has such a man been able to overcome the better elements of the Republican party? This is a question which many respectable

as machine methods in politics, and as a

which he owes his own prominence and

der he is sure to adhere to the system to

Republicans are beginning to ask. One explanation is to be found in the influence which Mr. O'BRIEN exerts over the Police Department, and through that powerful agency over the machinery of the party and over a vast body of voters whom the police can control.

He is Chief of the Bureau of Elections under the Board of Police, and has more power as a politician over the police force than any one of the Commissioners or all of them put together.

Another explanation may be that, under the management of such men as Mr. O'BRIEN, the looser element in the Republican party is beginning to outnumber the

But however we account for his success one thing is certain. It tends to disgust great many good Republicans, and to demonstrate the hopelessness of looking for any real reform within the limits of that party. JOHN J. O'BRIEN and reform are too ho

tile to one another ever to be reconciled. A Grave Disappointment.

When our free trade friends commenced their brilliant and triumphant campaign in Congress, which resulted in the election of Mr. Carlisle as Speaker, nothing was more Impressive than the serenc confidence with which they declared that the adoption of unqualified free trade principles on the part of the Democracy, which would probably render it impossible to carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, or Ohio, would certainly result in bringing nto the Democratic fold the great Western States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Wisconsomething exceedingly interesting in this proposition, and we have ever since been looking for confirmation of it. When the necessity arose of electing a member of Congress from the Second district of Kansas, by far the most important n the State, in the place of the late Mr. HASKELL, there was every reason to hope that the expected confirmation was at hand Mr. HASKELL, who was a Republican, was elected by a plurality of about 4,500 votes over the regular Democratic candidate, while 5,700 votes were cast for a Greenback candidate. There was thus in the district a ma jority of more than 1,200 votes against the Republicans, and this seemed to render it easy to carry it now in the interest of free trade. The canvass was made with great energy and determination, especially on the side of the free trade Democrats. The Kansas City Times, one of the ablest free trade journals in the country, and by far the most powerful organ of the Democracy in all that region, did its very best, and the Governor of the State also applied a rather sharp dodge in calling the special election for a Saturday, since there is a body of some 5,000 Seventh Day Baptist voters in that district who are mainly Republicans, and who, it was thought, would keep away from the polls if the election was held on the day they revcrence as the Sabbath.

On the Republican side a protectionist farmer named FUNSTON was the candidate, and the contest turned squarely upon the question of protection or free trade.

Yet when the votes came to be counted, the protectionist candidate had a majority of more than 3,000; and in the face of such a fact, all the illusions of carrying any one of these great Western Republican States for the Democracy on the free trade platform are seen to be the veriest stuff that dreams are made of.

Attacking Inventors.

Serious apprehension is felt among inventors and patent owners lest great and very injurious changes in the existing patent laws should be effected during the present session of Congress. Over twenty bills, most of them bad, have been introduced to alter these laws. One of the most striking reduces the life of a patent from seventeen years to five. Another empowers juries to fix the license fees to be paid by users of patent infringements, without regard to the patent owner's valuation of his property right. Another enables any user of an infringement to evade punishment by the simple plea that he did not know that the thing was patented or that the person selling it to him had no right to patent it. Another authorizes the user of an infringement to continue its use where it would be of the greatest benefit to him and most injurious to the owner of the patent, notwithstanding ample legal notice after his purchase that it was an infringement. Then we have bills to compel the owner of a patent repeatedly declared valid by the United States courts to give bonds for the payment of costs before commencing suit against an infringer; to make the plate-tiff in such suits pay all costs if he does not recover damages to an amount seldom reached in such prosecutions, except where the defendant is a vender or a frauduler manufacturer of the infringement; and to make the plaintiff liable not only for the costs of suit, but for the payment of the defendant's attorney when these and other in-genious devices to thwart justice chouse him

out of an award of damages.

There may have been some instances of injustice to innocent users of infringements through the peculiar methods of certain patent owners, either in securing their supposed rights or through the vexatious uncertainties affecting contested ownership of patents. The extent of such injustice, however, has unquestionably been greatly exaggerated. Even at the worst it is in a very small ratio to the patent interest of the country as a whole. If the evits alleged exist in any degree, they may certainly be remedied by a less radical process than the estruction of all protection for property right in patents. To make laws of the proposed bills would annihilate the owner benefits on a great number of patents, ruinously unsettle the values of all not made absolutely worthless, and affect injuriously all manufacturing interests dependent to any extent on patented processes or machinery It is surprising that three members of the Senate Patent Committee who represent States in which enormous sums of capital are invested in patents, and in which the prosperity of nearly the entire population is intimately connected with the maintenance of the rights of inventors and patent owners, should permit such measures to pass through their hands without careful scrutiny and strenuous opposition.

These are questions in which the honor and material prosperity of the nation are opposed by the interests of petty rogues who wish to steal the fruits of others' brains

Italy's Attempt to Dominate Catholicism.

We have before us the judicial and diplo matic documents relating to the conversion of the property of the Propaganda into Italian Government bonds. These data include the text of the decision rendered by the Court of Cassation, the justificatory letter of Mr. MANCINI to the Italian Ambassadors, the note of protest addressed to the Papal Nunclos by the Holy See, and the appunti, or corroborative complaint, sent by the Propagande Congregation to the Roman Catholic Bishops throughout the world. From such sources of information we can gain a clear idea of the injury suffered by a vital organ of the Papacy through the action of the civil tribunal.

The Pope's letter to the Nuncios and the appunti recited by the Propaganda begin by defining the range and purport of the educational and evangelizing work done by the imperilled institution. On the importance of ts office to the support and growth of the Catholic religion we need not again insist, having very recently discussed the subjecin THE SUN, but we may repeat that the unctions of the Propaganda cannot be trammelled or enfeebled without proportionably crippling the vital powers of the Church That the Italian Government shrinks from svowedly contemplating such a result s clear, as also that it seeks, by ignoring the international character of the institution assailed, to avert interference on the part of Catholic powers, and of those Protestant powers, like Prussia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, which number millions of Catholics among their citizens As a matter of fact, the international status of the Papacy itself is not more demonstrable than is that of the Propaganda. Be sides being an inseparable organ of the Ro man Church, and therefore entitled to share its guarantees, the Congregation in question can draw impressive arguments for inviolability from the history of its endowments Its resources have been created, not by Italian donors for national objects, but by cosmo

politan contributors for ecumenical ends. The essentially cosmopolitan origin of the property which the Italian tribunal has declared itself competent to partially confiscate under the guise of conversion, may be exemplified by the grievous predicament in en the American College at Rome, like all other adjuncts and outgrowths of the Propaganda, is now placed. The building occupied by this seminary, which at presen gives instruction to some fifty students, and by which some of the most eminent Catholic ecclesiastics in the United States were edu cated, was purchased by the Propaganda thirty years ago, and the use of it granted in perpetuity to the American Bishops. The latter, on their part, contrbuted some \$50,000 for alterations and equipment, and of course these improvement will be disposed of with the building, which s ordered to be sold. But would not our Government, which recognizes the duty of protecting Catholics and Protestants alike. be justified in protesting against the arbi trary conversion of property belonging to American citizens? Would it not have been prompt and loud in remonstrance, had an American Protestant church or charel in Rome been similarly menaced with partial

confiscation? When we examine the considerations which the Court of Cassation based its de elsion, and the exculpatory plea of Mr. MANCINI set forth in his letter to the diplomatic representatives of the Italian Government, we see that the court gave judgment on the purely technical and disingenuous ground that the Propaganda Congregation had not been specifically excepted by statute from the operation of the laws of 1866 and 1867 levelled at religious associations. We say disingenuous, because it has been shown by official admissions of Italian Ministers and by the declaration of Victor EMAN-UEL himself, that the laws named were never meant to strike at the mainstay and paralyze the vital organ of the Papacy, and because for ten years after the occupation of Rome the civil power, re specting the moral guarantee possessed by this institution, refrained from any attempt to harm it by an application of those pro scriptive statutes. In the face of these well known facts Mr. MANCINI tries to shield himself behind the action of the court, professing that the matter litigated involved a purely legal question, with which the executive branch of the Government had no con cern. But suppose the Ministry, through their law officer, had defended the Propaganda on the ground that rigid construction of the law would in this instance work profound injustice and nullify assurances repeatedly given by the Crown, does any one imagine that the court would have stood out so stiffly for a technicality? Nor even in the improbable event of the Judges showing themselves intractable, would the Cabinet have been entirely absolved from responsibility, for dur-

ing the four years through which the litiga-

tion has been protracted it might have intro-

duced a bill in the Legislature expressly ex-

empting the property of the Propaganda

from conversion. In connection with this last

point we observe that the Gazetta d'Italia,

which is not a clerical but a liberal newspa-

per, advocates recourse to such an expedien

even now, in order to avert the grave inter-

and the universal odium which it sees will be provoked by an unwarranted and unwise act of spoliation.

Servants as Agente for Thieves.

Many families have always been dispose to regard with suspicion and distrust the male "followers" of female domestics, and their aversion to them is likely to be greatly increased if it shall be proved that the recent sessult upon Miss HAHVEY in a flat or apartment house was committed by the lover of the colored servant employed in the family. Not long ago it was found on the trial of a thievish maid that she was regularly employed by a "fence," and carefully coached by her husband to make use of the opportunities for stealing which domestic service gave her. She would get a piace in a family, and only remain long enough to plunder her em-

ployers, when she would disappear, to carry on the same game in another family. This woman and the colored maid in the HARVEY household are types of a small class of female domestics who cast repreach on the whole body. These dishonest women are backed and coached by male thieves outside, who generally are not to be found when the inevitable day of trouble comes for their corrunted agents. It is, indeed, safe to assume that when a woman servant steals with method, making a business of theft, she is under the direction and tuition of some make scoundrel.

If a thief or burglar can once succeed in vinning the confidence or engaging the affections of a female domestic of a household, he feels that the way for plundering the es tablishment is open to him. He can artfully get all the information he needs as to the ways of the family and the plan of the house

In the case of the assault on Miss HARVEY the lover was secreted in the room of the maid for several days, and the police theory is that he was there with especial reference to crime. That he could have remained in the apartment so long without detection may be remarkable, but his method of procedure, in first winning over the girl to his side, wa far from extraordinary. It was a very common one with thieves. Crime which a woman has not the wit to devise, and which she lacks the courage to commit herself, she may abet in her lover; and a servant can afford a thief opportunities which he can only get through her. She can give him the range of the house at times most favorable to his schemes of plunder, and so endanger both the lives and the property of the family.

Indeed, if domestic servants were not usu ally honest and faithful, there would be little household security. Society would be in constant terror if there was any reason for general distrust of domestics.

As a matter of fact, however, seriously dishonest servants are the great exception. Family domestics, as a rule, are faithful to their trust; and women servants, especially. are commonly under a conscientious restraint which keeps them from temptation to betray the confidence reposed in them by their employers; though, of course, the temptation to an evil disposition would be great. In no other employment are the opportunities for theft so many. But a good character is the most priceless posses sion of these women, and they dare not lose it or put it in jeopardy. Moreover, the great majority of them stand in fear of God, an old-fashioned sentiment which many people

nowadays are outgrowing. Fortunately, too, religious and other influ ences brought to bear on them protect them from the evil suggestions of knavish men and keep them away from cor rupting associations. Not one woman ser vant in a hundred would have played the part which has brought this colored girl to grief. But a maid servant of loose morals i always a dangerous inmate of a family, fo she easily becomes the tool of a scoundrel.

A New Political Party.

We learn from the Commercial Bulletin that "certain leaders of the free trade movement have it in contemplation to or ganize the free trade opinion of the country into a compact body, with a view to gaining a more direct action upon national politics The purpose is to create a great national free trade organization comprising citizen of every political creed, who will cast their votes for Federal candidates with whichever party will grant the largest concessions in he direction of revenue reform."

This is a very proper, and, we think, a timely mode of action, which the advocates of free trade have now resolved upon. No long as the necessity for war taxation was still imperative, it would have been vain to undertake any movement in the direction of free trade; but now that the national debt has been much reduced, while the present methods of taxation produce a large surplus of revenue, it is quite in order for those who adhere to free trade ideas to prepare for agitation, discussion, and political action in the way of reorganizing the revenue in ac ordance with their principles.

The creation of a new party is likewise the most appropriate method that could be sdopted for the purpose. Neither of the old parties can now be converted to free trade doctrines. Each of them contains its full proportion of free traders, but the maority in each appears to be decidedly proectionist. Moreover, no great political party was ever known to devote itself to the accomplishment of any special reform lying ontside of the objects contemplated by its general programme. To promote a change so radical and so opposed to the historical policy of this country, a new political organization is indispensable; and we shall watch the development of the Free Trade party with the greatest attention.

A new interest is given to Arctic exploraion by the theory advanced by the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM F. WARREN, President of Boston University. He has convinced himself by a study of "scientific geogony, climatology, tradition, paleontological botany, ethnology, and other scientific and imaginative subjects that the Garden of Eden was at the north pole Among his arguments he mentions the advanages in the way of illumination enjoyed by hat favored region:

"At the north pole less than one fifth of the time i ent in darkness, and more than four-fifths in light t is easy to believe this region to be the one referred to s the land of light and beauty. Such a land before Deluge might well have been the abode of men of aordinary strength and stature and longevity."

It certainly might have been the abode of such men, of whom, doubtless, the Esquimaux are the degenerate descendants.

If a portion of the pulpit and the religious cress could not refrain from endeavoring to establish a logical connection between the mis rable ending of SALMI MORSE and the fact that he was the man who sought to produce the "Passion Play" in New York, surely they will now heaten to point a like moral from another micide, that of Sharina, the man who tried to sell a spurious Deuteronomy as a genuine one

The Senate Committee on Commerce has before it a curious project, namely, that of flew to retain the water during floods for us uring dry spells.

It would certainly be a stroke of genius to affic this terrible scourge of the West, in turning the very fury of the floods to account, and bottling up the extra waters for the mitigation

of droughts. In fact, two scourges of the West would thus be circumvented, by playing one against the other. But the skeptical may sur-mise that this interesting conception is really only some novel and ingenious method of securing a big river and harbor job. Mr. ELLETT formerly presented a plan analogous to the

present one, which is that of Mr. REEVE, If Prince BIRMARCK has worked himsel as cable despatches say, into dangerous ner-yous irritation over the LASKER resolutions and Minister Sanggert's relations to the pork question, this is a sign of weakness in the old

It may turn out that in the struggle between the American hog and the German hog latter will be first to break down.

DE WITT C LITTLEJOHN ought to be in bet ter business than advocating the destruction of the Adirondack forests. He has seen ever mill on his own river, the Oswego, shut down because of low water, and he knows that the water is low because the central New York woods have been cut away. Now he votes to spoil the Hudson and the Mohawk.

To calm and disinterested spectators 229 miles away from the scene of the conflict, it looks as though KEIFER was getting decidedly the worst of it in his quarrel with BOYNTON.

It was a genuine tragedy they had in the San Antonio theatre. The pistols were loaded with bullets, and the actors were in deadly sarnest. The acting, however, was in the dress circle, and not on the stage, and the audience, instead of enjoying the spectacle, made a break for the street. As a rule des peradoes select innocent and respectable persons for their victims, but this time they we good enough to kill each other.

TILDEN AND PALMER

A New York Citizen Thinks That Should be the Bemseratte Ticket.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have rend with great satisfaction the several editorial articles
that have appeared from time to time lately in your out
times about the propriety of nominating Mr. Tilden as he candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidence Like millions of my fellow citizens I have felt deep the great wrong that was done, not alone to Mr Tilde by the successful fraud of 1877, and I believe that a ful atonement is due to Mr. Tilden, not only by the great party that he has so successfully led in the past, but also by all independent citizens with whatsoever party they may have hitherto affinated.

As to Mr. Hendricks, I do not feel the same amount of

enthusiasm as I do for Mr. Tilden, although, should he receive the Democratic nomination, I would cheerfully vote for him. But the fact that the party leaders in his State seem to be hopelessly divided among themselve rould probably endanger the success of the ticket I therefore nominate the following winning ticket for President, Samuel J. Tilden of New York; for Vice 'resident, John M. Palmer of Illinois. Taor, N. Y., March 11.

The Cost of Mr. Haskell's Puneral.

Washington, March 11 .- The House Com nittee on Accounts is andeavoring to settle up the claims arising out of the death and burial of the late Dudley C. Haskell, a Representative from Kaneas. committee desires to scale all unpaid claims, but the eductions so far made are insignificant, and the expenses of the burial, including casket, flowers, Pullma car, gloves, sashes, cigars, lunches, "Ac.," will foot up

But \$3,000 funeral expenses do not end the matter. I cost the Government several hundred dollars to print the eulogies verbatim in the Congressional Record. Of this journal the members send to their constituents about 12,000 copies daily, the Government receiving no costage revenues for carrying them. It would seen hat with 12,000 reproductions of these eucloyies bott he eulogists' and dead man's friends would be say 12.500 more copies of those wonderful funeral phillipic This time they appear in book form, with large type, heavy paper, and beautiful binding, with gold leaf let-tering. And in the book will be a steel portrait of the gress was kind enough to appropriate by joint resolu-tion. This "memorial volume" will probably cost \$3,000 more. Of its 12,500 copies three or four thousand will find their way, free of postage, to the people The remaining thousands will soon be covered with cobweb in some Washington junk shop.

An Extraordinary Pension.

WASHINGTON, March 12 .- To the list of extra ordinary pension bills before Congress should be added the one giving a pension to the widow of Col. Leet, who t will be remembered, was the favorite to whom Gran caused to be given a profitable public storehouse co-tract in New York. Under it Leet made a handsome fo une, which was squandered. He was conspicuous for io military service, came out sound, and was special favored after. If this is a just bill, there are widows who are entitled to similar actions. The bill has pussed the House.

Christianity Gaining Ground in the Heart of

From the Independent Since the week of prayer, union meetings have been held daily in Salt Lake, and with large piritual results. The Congregational, Presbyterian and Methodist pastors have been as one minand heart, the churches have followed and assisted with a like Gospel spirst, and, as a natural result, severs scores from all classes. Mormon and anti-Mormon, have been wrought upon and brought to a new birth into righteousness. The first Sunday in March was a glad day for Zion, for it was a royal feast of inga The day preceding, a union preparatory service had been held, and not less than eighty-three were found ready to confess Christ. The Scandinavian M. E. Church receive nine, the Presbyterian Church as many, with a larger number soon to follow, the Congregational twenty-eight, and the Methodist, church and class, thirty-seven. The meetings, after nine weeks, are still in progress, with p evidence that converting grace is ceasing to flow

Tom Pittman Firing the State of Maine. SANFORD, Me., March 11.-The Hon, Thoma W. Pittman of New York has created a sensation in this action of Maine by his series of lectures on intemper ance and crime. He has furnished some startling sta tistics. He shows there are 48,000 criminals in the Stat prisons of the United States; in county jails, 134,000; in houses of refuge, 10,000; floating criminal population acciusive of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, 400, 000; total, 592,000. One-fifth of the criminal population live in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants, one-twelfth cities of over 75,000, and nearly 1,000,000 in cities of over 40,000, mostly manufacturing towns, and that crime and intemperance are on the increase in these manufa turing towns.

turing towns.

Maine has a bad showing. In Portland last year there were 2250 arrests, 1,226 being for drunkenness and drunken brawls. He exposed the private club system of Portland. Bangor, and other large towns, and demonstrated that probabilition does not probabilit unless sustained by an emphatic and wholesome public sentiment, and advocated moral methods for drunkards, and humanity for the prisoner with abelishment of the comments of the Maine aw and the increase of drunkenness in the State have greated profound attention, especially among the Probabilionsis.

What Ruined Him.

From the Wall Street Daily Neses. One remarked that he had been ruined in Valistreet, another was busted in oil, a third was clean-d out on wheat, and so it went around to the old man, the slowly observed: Gentlemen, the Quartermaster General of the army n leads busted me."

"How!" saked haif a dozen voices.

"Well. I wanted to introduce cheese as a ration, and rought such influences to hear that the Quartermaste maily agreed to make a contract with me. I went triving cheese, of course, and I didn't stop until I had the stop of the cheese of the course of the stop of

he wouldn't take a pound of it."

Because he wanted old cheese, you see: he wante-something which could be driven right along with th army, and thus save the cost of transportation.

Too Many Acts. From the San Francisco Post.

"No." said an Arizona campaign orator, as rose to appose the nomination of a candidate for County Treasurer, "no-1 have nothing to say agains the ability of Major Siathers-nothing in the world in fact, I consider that, if anything he has too much ability."

How's that ?" asked the Chairman.

Well, you see, over at Cross Dog Camp last winter we used to play a good deal of seven up. The Major—one of the best fellows in the world—had such remarkable buil luck that the boys got so after swhile that they wouldn't play with him unless he had his coat off and his cuffs Tolled back.

The Major was scratched.

Miss Mackay's Five-hour Prayer. From the St. Louis Spectato

Miss Eva Mackay, the daughter of millionaire John Mackay, was born in California, and is hardly 20 years of age. Though a young lady of decided beauty and many rare accomplishments, and is that little identified with the fashionable world. A recent incident in the life very beautifully illustrates the strength and simplicity of her faith. Her mother was seized with a vicinitial control of the property of Lourdes, and for fell upon her kneep and bray of Lourdes, and there fell upon her kneep and bray a feel we have a feel with the property of the property.

THE DOINGS OF CONGRESS. MID-WEEK BONGES.

Napoleon III. once said on a state occasion

that "when France is satinged the world is tran-

quil." The converse proposition would proba-bly be more true: when France is discontented

the world gets uneasy. The commercial and financial interests of Europe are so closely in-

terwoven that any serious difficulty in one

country must necessarily react upon all the

cal point of view. Paris is a more importan

lactor than London. The respective temperature

of the two populations make it so, and, a

growing probability of serious disturbances in the French capital. The working people are

them employment. The recent loan was barely

closed before a new one is talked about. The

\$70,000,000 borrowed seem to have been spent already, and \$40,000,000 more are required to

cover pressing disbursements. The new scheme is to issue Treasury bills for a certain

number of years, instead of the ordinary re-

deemable rentes. This makes the project look

all the more alarming, since the masses won't

subscribe for any new kind of namer while for-

sign bankers will take it only at a heavy dis-

count. In any case the operation will require

rold, and most of it will probably have to be

drawn from this country.

The Mackay-Meissonier incident continue

o be the talk of Paris. The prevailing opinion

of all sensible men is that both sides were

wrong, and that the imperfect though gram-matical French of Mrs. Mackay, and Count

Telfner, and the interference of meddlesome friends of the lady did most mischief. Meis-

sonier is not only a great artist, but a very rich

payment for a picture which was not approved

by his pretentious customer. Horace Vernet

had once a similar difficulty with a prince

whose wife's portrait he was painting. Changes

were constantly suggested by the Prince and the

ot one-tenth of Melssonier's millions. Mrs.

Mackay's picture would probably have brought

been sold as a mere study of a lady in a Rem-

brandt hat. Mrs. Mackay, on the other hand

has probably learned by this time that there

are things which humanity values higher than

money, and that the works of great artists are

among them. The Parisians, foolishly as they

appear to have acted, were right. More than

that, they were very courteous, for they declare

now that the banquet to be given to Melseonle

s not a demonstration against the act of van

dalism perpetrated, but simply a commemora

tion of the fiftieth anniversary of the comple-

Social life in Paris is evidently undergoing a

transformation. Great balls and great dinners

are becoming more and more rare. Informa

afternoon and evening receptions are the main

feature of social intercourse. They are cheaper,

Another innovation is the large use of hot

ox's blood by weakly and anemic young girls

and women. They drive daily to the slaughter

house to have a big cup of it just as they would

drive to the spring at some watering place.

Some of them take a bath of hot blood once or

twice a week. A rare tenderloin steak, broiled

and served without gravy or any vegetable, is

the most fashionable supper among men who live fast. They don't touch the supper at

parties, but on their way home drop in at the

club or some night resort, eat the middle part of a steak, with the blood of the rest of it,

dude appears, after all, to be a much more de-

cent and inoffensive individual than his brother

recently, at an amateur circus at Pau, a young

rider in short tulle skirts, low-neck corsage

and all the head ornaments of a circus woman

All our dudes do is to make foois of them-

selves, and this they certainly have the privi-

bers and the maltreatment of old ones at

younger members, who keep their muscle up

at the racquet and athletic clubs, are

of course, unanimous in believing that the

principal vocation in the Board Room is to

bonnet their chums and interfere with the

The latter, however, take a somewhat different

low of the situation. Some say that they can-

not fulfil their orders without risking their

limbs or health. They recall to the memory of

sportive brokers the fact that recently one

member died two days after a tussle, and

another got an abscess which cost him his life.

They ask how would Charles O'Conor feel if he

were subjected to the jeers and shoves of tyros

at the bar whenever he appeared in court, and

they demand, with much justice, the privilege

At the same time some other old members say

and add that the members who are interfered

with court the notoriety which they obtain

in this way. They say that Mr. Crosstown

Carey, who is "the head and front of this of-

ending." is like an Irishman at Donnybrook

Fair with a chip on his shoulder, daring any one to knock it off. Such conduct naturally

breeds rows, but Mr. Carey replies that the

comparison is foolish, inasmuch as he is not

with which to punish the miscreant who knock

the chip off. If Mr. Carey were an Englishman

he would at once "write to the Times," and he

cannot do better than explain the whole busi-

ness in a letter to one of the great New York

by the receipt of a letter dated "Paris, Feb. 21,

The stock of the Anglo-American cable has

had a boost since the Faraday has met with so

many misfortunes. Indeed some ill-condi

tioned and dyspeptic people say that the old

cable companies have sufficient interest in the

great cable ship to insure a series of misfortunes to her in her present venture. She has

already been obliged to put back twice, leaving

seem to know anything about the whole affair.

There was another squeeze on the Stock Ex-change yesterday. The stock picked up this

time was New York Central, and the men who

suffered most seem to be bankers who sold

stocks on European orders and are awalting

the arrival of the certificates. They are cer-

tainly not short of it speculatively, and if the

manipulators are reduced to the extremity of

taking advantage of the delay in the arrival of

steamers, they must certainly be hard up, for

they know that operations of this kind will not only find their retaliation, but will finally kill

all dealings in American securities abroad as

Chicago, too, had a spurt in prices upon the

report of Tuesday's fire in St. Louis, where be-

ween three and four hundred thousand bushels

of grain were burned, and partly on the report of a new cold wave coming from the Northwest. But the spurt cannot last, for there is nobody

to buy grain, and all those who have some wan

Col. George Biles Clearly Bescribed.

From the New York Times.
This many-minded master of New York politica.

Miciently as they are killed at home.

to sell it.

the cable buoyed, and Mr. Mackay does no

newspapers.

of Mr. Bennett's coat.

sllowed to carry a shillelagh under his arm

of pursuing their business in peace and safety

that they are not molested in their movemen

deal of attention in Wall street.

nan of society appeared as a bareback female

canvas back ducks.

lege of doing.

ess fatiguing, and less troublesome.

tion of the great painter's studies.

things look at present, there is a continually

Bill to Protect the Sources of Two Great

WARNINGTON, March 12.-Mr. Edmunds introduced in the Senate to-day a bill to provide for the establishment of a forest reservation at the head waters of the Missouri River and at the head waters and Clark's Fork of the Columbia River. It provides that a tract of land in Montana embracing 5,900 square miles, shall be set apart as a national forest reservation for the preservation of the forests protecting the head waters and tributaries of the Mr. Edmunds said that the continued flow and exuberance of water in these rivers was essen tial to the welfare of the people through the in a dangerous frame of discontent, and the Government has no money with which to give

vast region through which the rivers flowed.

The Committee on Education and Labor re

The Committee on Education and Labor reported favorably on the Morrill Educational bill. It provides for setting apart the net proceeds of land sates, and annually a sum of money egual to one-half of the receipts from the Pacific Railroads for public education.

Mr. Jackson of Tennessee proposed a constitutional amendment making the Presidentialiterm six years, and making the Presidentialiterm six years, and making the Presidentialiterm six years, and making the Presidentialiterm on Judiciary.

Mr. Miller of New York said the Senate Committee on Agriculture were in favor of passing the House Pleuro-pneumonia bill, after amending it so as to provide that if the authorities of a State in which disease exist fail to take steps to stamp them out the President shall prohibit the exportation of cattle from that State.

Most of the day was given to speeches on the Fitz John Porter bill. Mr. Sewell of New Jersey spoke in behalf of Gen. Porter, and Mr. Wilson of Jown against the bill. Gen. Logan said he thought the Senate would get through with the bill to-morrow.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, discussed the Peri Chin.

hought the Senate would get through the fall to-morrow.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, dismissed the Post Office Appropriation bill. Mr. Horr's amendment increasing the appropriation for the compensation of Postmasters from \$10,500,000 to \$12,250,000 was lost. The clause limiting the salaries of Postmasters to \$4,000 was stricken out. This leaves the salaries as at present. man, and he ought not to have insisted upon

was stricken out. This leaves the salaries as at present.

Mr. Holman of Indiana offered an amendment fixing the salary of the Postmaster at New York at \$8,000. Mr. Potter of New York said that the necessary abilities required for the Postmastership in New York could not be obtained for \$6,000. and that \$8,000 was not an adequate salary. Mr. Holman's amendment was rejected, all who opposed the clause limiting the salaries to \$4,000 voting against it.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Horr of Michigan to increase the appropriation for clerks by \$125,000 was lost. Mr. Skinner of New York offered an amendment increasing by \$400,000 the appropriation for the payment of letter carriers. The House adjourned before acting on it. Princess, till at last the painter lost his paience, tore the canvas to pieces, and sent the princely couple politely to Jericho. Yet he had Meissonier the same amount of money if it had

MR. COOK'S OPINIONS.

He Thinks Col. Bilse an Ordinary Man and Mr. Ker a Bungler.

WASHINGTON, March 12.-William A. Cook told Mr. Springer's committee to-day that the Star route trials were unnecessarily protracted "The Government's case," said he, "was much delayed by the absence of counsel. Mr. Bliss often returned to New York to attend to private usiness. In his claim for expenses he made charges for railroad fare from Washington to New York and from New York to Washington several times. I was startled to learn that h was to get \$100 a day. In his expense account I found a charge for washing. It was rather round a charge for washing. It was rather remarkable that an attorney should charge in his account for the washing of his linen.

"Mr. Bliss's compensation," continued the witness, "was extravagant, unjustifiable, and unearaed in every respect. Ample compensation for what Mr. Bliss did would have been \$20,000,

"The witness has said that the appointment of Mr. Bliss was wholly a political appointment," remarked Mr. Van Alstyn.

Mr. Stewart suggested that Mr. Cook would not like to assume the responsibility for that statement.

statement. "I will assume the responsibility for it," the

"I will assume the responsibility for it," the witness replied.

"Was not his professional character a consideration that led to the employment of Mr. Bliss?" asked Mr. Btewart.

"I regarded Bliss," said Mr. Cook, "as an attorney of ordinary ability. But when it was desired to employ some one intimate with the President I favored him."

"Mr. Ker, you said, was a supposed expert.
What do you mean?"

squeezed by a machine like those used at the Hoffman House for squeezing the blood out of President I favored him."

Mr. Ker, you said was a supposed expert.
What do you mean?"

"He was selected by the Attornoy-General to prepare indictments because of his ability, and in his indictments he used the initials of two parties. There must have been a mistake as to his being an expert."

Don't you suppose Mr. Ker knew that he could not indict on initials?"

"He attempted to justify the indictments with initials in court, and said that it was proper?" Our much-abused and laughed at American on the other side of the pond. Some time ago the Duke de Morny got up a .performance, in which he appeared as a ballet girl, and more

proper?"
The witness said he omitted to say yesterday before President Garileid was shot the Attorney-General had received anonymous and threatening letters.

NO HOPE FOR A JOINT MEETING.

The remarks which were recently made in THE SUN regarding the bazing of new mem-The Republican Senutors Refuse to Co the Stock Exchange have attracted a good

operate and the Resolution is Killed TRENTON, N. J., March 12.-The Assembly this afternoon passed a bill requiring all tele graph and telephone wires to be laid under ground in Jersey City and Newark, and the poles to be removed from the streets within two years. The bill increasing the powers of e Child Labor Inspector, giving him two as sistants and making stringent regulations as to the sanitary condition of factories, also passed the Assembly, and will go to the

to the sanitary condition of factories, also passed the Assembly, and will go to the Governor.

The Democratic plans for forcing the Republican Senate into a joint meeting to elect a successor to the present Republican State Comptroller, Anderson, have failen through once more. It was confidently hoped up to the last moment that the nomination last week by the Democratic caucus of Andrew Jackson Smith for the position would wean away from party allegiance the two Republican Senators necessary to make with the Democratic Senators a majority in favor of a joint meeting. Senator-vented by illness from taking his seat here-tofore, was brought to Trenton last night, and although very feeble, was able to be assisted to the President's desk to take the oath of office and to occupy his seat until the roll was called on the resolution providing for a joint meeting at noon to-day. All the trouble was in vain, however, for the Republican Senators voted solidly against the resolution and defeated it.

The Senate held two sessions of an hour each to-day, and adjourned in disgust until Monday night, its calendar being clear and there being no prospect of the Assembly furnishing any business worth waiting for.

SHIPPING EXPLOSIVES.

The Government Impelled by the Dynamic

Rumors to Issue a Circular. WASHINGTON, March 12.-This circular has en sent to all United States Attorneys and Marshals:
"DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICS, WASHINGTON, March 12.

"Department or Justics, Washington, March 12,
"I have to inform you it is reported that certain persons are adding in the prosecution of heimons crimes by shipping to foreign ports explosives daugerous in the highest degree to life and property. No proof has been addinced that this rumor is founded upon fact, and the President cannot believe its truth. The honor of this nation, however, requires that it should not be open to the imputation, infounded though it be office slightest appearance of tolerating such crimes, whether to be committed against our people or those of the reculines of the Revised Statutes which regulate the sections of the Revised Statutes which regulate the shipment of explosives, and the punishment of those who infringe their provision, and you are instructed to be distingent in your courts to prevent the offences described, and to detect and prosecute those who have committed or may committee. Some astonishment has been created in yachting circles that Mr. James Gordon Ben-nett had taken no notice of his election as Commodore of the New York Yacht Club. Steamer after steamer arrived, but no letter from the young man was received. Yesterday, however, the long suspense was brought to a close thanking the club for the honor conferred, and graciously accepting the position. Where the letter has been since the 21st ult. no one knows: perhaps among the Icebergs that infest the North Atlantic, or perhaps in the breast pocket

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER, Attorney-General." Lieut. Dancahower's Marriage.

Oswego, March 12.-The marriage of Lieut. John W. Dauenhower of Jeannette fame and Miss Helen Laftin Sloan, daughter of ex Spenker Sloan, took place at Christ's Church at 11 o'clock this morning. The cerear derist's United at 11 o'clock this morning. The cere-mony was performed by the Rev. W. L. Parker. Mr. Harry Towers of Washington, D. C. acted as best unan, and Miss Belle Dananhower, sister of the groom, as bridesmaid. The ushers were Mr. Witherspoon, C. S. N., and George B. Floan, Jr. The bride's dress was of white China silk, with a could from The feet was and teerry B. Floan, Jr. The bride's dress was of white China silk, with a court train. The front was of white sain, flournesd with point applique lace. The bride wore erange flowers, and her veil was cought up with ustrich trips. The groom was in cuitedness dress. The attendance after chorest, which was elaborately triumed with nowers, was very three After flowers mony the brides party, the innovelant friends of the families, and guests from abread partook of a wedding breakfact at the house of the bride's parents. The wedding gifts were numerous and ery elegant. Mr. and Mrs. banenlower book the by train on the beinware, last bright work of the west. They will probably reside for a time in Washington, D. C.

What Would Blamarck Say to Thie? Washington, March 12.- The Senate Commit-WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Senate Commit-tee on Foreign Relations to-day received a report from Senators Miller of California, Edmunds, Morgan, and Pendicton, appointed as a sub-committee to consider the exclusion of our mest products from foreign countries. They recommend that a bill be passed authorizing the President wienever as a sub-committee of the products are ex-cluded or discriminated as a substitution of the products are ex-cluded or discriminated as a substitution of the products are ex-cluded in the products of the halfor pro-ferred to, and also authorizing irreducts of the halfor pro-ferred to, and also authorizing the President to establish a system of inspection and certification of the quality of our meat products at ports of expertation.

Capt. De Greet au Invalld. From the Richfield Mercury. Our esteemed friend, Capt. Albert De Groot, is still conflued to me room. He has been confined to the house some three or four mouths, and is at present very poor. We hope for his speedy recovery. SENDING RELIEF TO GREELY.

Views of Eminent Arctic Authorities on the

WASHINGTON, March 12 .- The Secretary of State recently invited Sir George S. Nares and Capt. A. H. Markham of the royal navy and Major H: W. Fielden of her Majesty's army to send suggestions as to the conduct of the Greely relief expedition. Capt. Markham's sledging party in the Smith Sound expedition, com-manded by Capt. Nares, in 1873-76 reached 68*

20' 26" N. lat., the highest latitude yet attained A communication has just been received from them. They think the main relief party should consist of two ships, one of them to be enunged in advance in the actual search, while the other should be used as a depot ship. In case of accident to the advance ship, her crew would merely have to fall back upon their consort, from which sledging expeditions could be de-

merely have to fall back upon their consort, from which sledging expeditions could be despatched. The vessels should be provisioned for at least two years, and should be provided with complete sledging equinments.

The writersthick that Lieut. Greely may have already left Discovery Bay. One of the ships should be despatched as early as May 1. If Greely has not reached Upernavik it is quite possible that he may have passed the winter between Cape York and Lifeboat Cove. This region should, therefore, be searched early in the season. Whalling vessels should be requested to keep a good lookout for the party journeying south in boats. The Esquimaux near Cape York will be sure to have tidings of the party if they have been in the vicinity, and should be communicated with.

If Greely's party reached Littleton Island last fall there is no reason why the winter should not have been passed in safety. If, on the other hand, the party remained at Discovery Bay their position, though perilous, is not thought hopeless; with the addition of supplies of musk oxen, birds, incre, and perhaps a few seals, there is hope that they will not be absolutely without supplies before August, 1984.

Supposing that the search of the relief expedition between Cape York and Littleton Island is fruitless, the commander of the expedition will naturally attempt to reach Cape Sabine, and there will probably be no great difficulty in his making a good landing there. If the party is not found there the depot ship should take advantage of any favorable movement in the ice, and keeping to the land waver, always carefully avoiding the main pack, proceed northward along the east coast of Grinnell Land. As a precaution in case of accident to the advance ship, land depots and a boat should be placed at or near Cape Prescott and some other points further north.

Supposing the sadvance ship is unable in 1884 to reach Discovery Bay, the depot ship should find winter quarters not later than Sept. 1 near Pay r Harbor, which would enable her sledge parties to

SUNBEAMS.

-The Prince of Wales's recent speech anent the London poor was his maiden speech in the Lords. He had once or twice before made a few remarks. -Queen Victoria's new book is being translated into German by the Counters Euphemia Bal-lestrem, and it will also shortly be published in the

Tauchnitz (Leipsic) edition of English authors -A critic in the Russian Invalid asserts that seventy miles a day may be continuously done by Russian cavalry without any fear for horses or men. A few weeks ago Gen. Gourko, at Warsaw, inspected a couple of sotnias of Don Cossacks, who had cleared 360

-The Llewellyn family of Pottsville 14 familiar with wooden legs. Mrs. Ann Llewellyn, whe wears one, married her late husband because he had a wooden leg, and their only son walks abroad on an oaken stump. Mrs. Lieweilyn recently told a facetion lowyer that wooden legs were better than wooden heads, any day in the week.

-Zola, the novelist, has left Paris to live at Medan, on the River Seine. He still has a home in Paris, but lives armuch as possible in the country, returning but at rare intervals to Paris. He is a hard worker, writing almost the whole day through. He publishes two novels each year, and furnishes a daily article to a Mar- Many good stories are told of the uniseilles paper, besides doing some other newspa-

versity career of C. S. Calverley, the English poet, what died recently. While at Oxford the Master of his cel-lege summoned him one day, and said, "I don't know, fr. Calverley, how it happens, but whenever I look out of window I see you jumping over that wall." "Well, Master," replied he, "it certainly has often struck me as odd that whenever I jump over that wall I see you looking out of window.'

-A correspondent writes from Rome: "During the atternoon hours there was music, together with a cup of tea, quite in English fashion. You cannot now go anywhere, indeed, without having a cup of tea offered you. This fashion is now italianified, Frencht-Sed, Germanified, and every other country-fied. It would be quite a relief if some one would substitute coffee, chocolate, or anything else instead of this tea. at who dare oppose fashion!"

-Hitherto, while dynamite and bullets have been jeopardizing the lives of other potentares, the King of Bavaria has been allowed, without molestation. King of Bavaria has been allowed, without molestation, to follow his own eccentric and expensive will, but a member of the Assembly has lately taken the unprecedented step of asking for an inventory of the royal palaces and their contents. The works at his Majesty's nountain palace, which have cost vast sums, are ro-

-The roll of the British Lords Temporal and Spiritual has just been issued, as is usual at the be-ginning of a new session of Parliament. It contains the names of 522, or rather 517, peers, five of the members of the Government being mentioned both in the places to which their offices entitle them, and according to the dates of the creation of their titles. The voungest peers, in point of creation, are Bramwell, Fitzgerald, Alcester, Wolseley, Selborne (caridom), and Tennyson.

-Are English girls trying to become too muscular? I sithe physical development produced by excessive indulgence in the horizontal bars, the trapeze, and other graceful forms of exercise, good for them? This is a question asked by a medical man in the columns of a London newspaper. If we are to believe this doctor, the ideal of some British mammas would seem to be that of the people of ancient Lecediemon, among whom the women were specially instructed to put on as

such muscle and as little clothing as pos -Dr. Wilberforce, the late Bishop of Winchester, while staying once in a country house, retired to his room to write letters. When he had finished he rang his bell to see about their transmission to the post. A little serving maid appeared, who had been specially drilled always to address the right reverend guest as "my lord," and was rather flustered accordingly. To his ordship making particular inquiries who was to be intrusted with his letters she accordingly, dropping a timld curtesy, made answer, "The lord, my toy!"

-The exportation of artificial flowers from France declined in value from over \$4,700,000 to about \$3,000,000 in 1882, or a loss of about 24 per cent. This diminution was much greater in the case of exports to diminution was much greater in the case of exports to some particular countries, such as Germany and the United States. The former took in 1883 barely more than balf what it took in 1881, and America took nearly \$100,000 less than two years ago. These heavy tosses would have reduced the total manufacture much more seriously than they have done if it had not been for a seriously than they have done if it had not been for a seriously than they have done if it had not been for a revival of the demand in Great Britain

-The diving for the remains of the Greek and Persian ships sunk in the great sea fight at Salamis has caused a flutter in archieological circles. Little is known of the great galleys with their banks of pars of known of the great galleys with their banks of oars of the ancient world. We have descriptions presented to us in the delightful gossip of Athenaeu of two ships built by Plalemy Philopater, and one built by Hiero, tyrant of Syraense. But the description is wholly of the interior. We read of rooms in these ships with columns of Milesian cypress and capitals of gold and ivory, of marble statue of Venus, of purple hangings and exquisite carvings, of gardens with trees and plants, and all varieties of bathrooms. One of these vessels had forty banks of oars, but it is difficult to form an idea of what they looked like sciernally from these descriptions.

—Mr. Spurgeon will attain his jubilee in

-Mr. Spurgeon will attain his jubilee is -Mr. Spurgeon will attain his jubilee in June 10x, having been born at Kelvedon, Easex, on June 10x, 10x14. He settled at Waterbeach, Cambridge chire, when only 17, and in London, over the church now meeting in the Metropolitan Tabernacie, at the early age of 19. His jubilee has already begun to excite considerable interest. It is an event in which most of the Non-conformist churches are likely in some way to take some part in commemorating. The silver wedding of his pastorate was celebrated a year or two since by the collection of \$25,000, which was presented to Mr. Spurgeon, and which he forthwith handed over for the beneatt of institutions connected with his ministerial work. ent of institutions connected with his ministerial work. A second fund, in recognition of his jubilee, is now in contemplation, though the exact object toward which if will be devoted is not yet announced.

-Recently in a suit in the Queen's Bench in London, brought by the tenor of his "Rip Van Win-kle" troupe against Manager Henderson, for dismissal without cause, it was shown that his stuging was occasionally out of tune, and that there was one particular high note which, like that of some of Col. Mapleson's tenors, "sometimes came off and sometimes didn't." The Judge gave the plaintiff tenor damages, however, because it was proved by experts that the very greatest artists sing often out of tune, and the question was entirely one of degree. During the trial it was suggested that, after the precedent of the Belt case, the tener should give the Court a specimen of his powers. In a somewhat similar case, in which he was a litigant in Philadelphia, the late Irish comedian, Colline, once favored the Court and jury with "The Boys of Kilkenny," to the general delight.